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### Buginess Notices.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Live," has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Courbs, Colds, or Constmption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its me are its best recommendations, and the preprietor has evidence on the office extraordinary success in pulmonary comolaints. The phosphate of time possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the faculty. Solutly A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.

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### New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

During the Moody and Sankey meetings at the Lippodrome, and to meet the popular demand for THE THIB-UNE's verbatim reports of Mr. Moody's Sermons, we will send THE DAILY TEIBUNE to any address, postpaid, for \$1 per month. By means of the fast mail trains subscribers in Albany and Philadelphia, and all intermediate points, may receive the Sermons of the previous evening before 8 a. m., while the whole territory within the radius of Washington, Clereland and Boston is supplied during the day. Subscribers in the city and vicinity can be regularly served from any respectable news stand.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Solicitor-General was defeated at the Horsham election by 54 votes. = There were sanguinary affrays in Servia during the communal elections. - Khokand has become a Russian province. \_\_\_\_ M. Lefranc accepted the fering is reported from the inundated districts in

DOMESTIC.-The Connecticut Republicans nominated H. C. Robinson for Governor, F. T. Kingsbury for Lieutenant-Governor, Prof. Walker for Secretary of State, and candidates for other offices, on an earn ost hard-money, reform, free school and no third term platform; Marshall Jewell was proposed for President, but no action taken. - Mardi Gras was celebrated in Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and In the Legislat further reduc-Momphia tions were made in the New-York Salary bill; a bill to reduce the rate of licenses in New-York was presented. Revival meetings continue in Phila-

delphia. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Gov. Tilden was cross-examined in the Tweed suit, and the plaintiff's case was closed. == The inquiry rooms at the Hippodrome revival meetings were crowded.

Moody preached on "Confessing Christ." American holders of Erie stock opposed the Watkin plan of reorganization. —— Gold, 114, 114, 114<sup>1</sup>8. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 87610 cents. Stocks active and lower, closing

CONGRESS .- In the Senate the West Point bill passed with various additions; a bill was offered to incorporate a new railroad from New-York to the Rio Grande. = In the House an exciting debate sprang up over a pension bill, begun by Mr. Hill of Georgia, and continued by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Cox of New-York; the Memphis Custom-house bill passed by 174 to 57; certain officers were instructed to restore the writing on the Declaration of Independence.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts clear and cold weather. —— In this city yesterday the day was mild and generally cloudy; thermometer, 27°, 31°, 28°,

The interest in the revival services at the Hippodrome is continually increasing. Mr. Moody himself declares that he has never seen greater fervor exhibited than in the young men's meetings. Unfavorable weather has not diminished the audiences materially.

Spanish coast guards, it appears, seized an English vessel on Monday for smuggling, and deemed her a lawful prize. The British tars, however, overcame their keepers and brought both them and the ship to Gibraltar, where smugglers have long found immunity if not encouragement. The exploit, which recalls the daring deeds of the British and Yaukee privateers, is likely to cause discomfiture at Madrid.

The opinions of members of the Advisory Council, expressed since their return to their homes, are even more favorable to Plymouth Church and its pastor than were the official utterances. The worthlessness of Mr. Bowen's disclosures impressed itself on the delegates, and the attempt to lock the doors when his testimony ended is shown to have been at most a trivial affair, possibly intended as a sort of practical joke.

A complete and radical change in the management of canal affairs is likely to result from last year's exposures of fraud. The Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation will recommend, among other improvements, the substitution of a Court of Claims composed of salaried judges, in place of the Board of Canal Appraisers. This measure will greatly reduce the expense of litigating canal claims, while reducing largely their number and amounts. Additional safeguards in contracts and appointments will also be suggested, and the Committee favors the constitutional amendment movement calculated to elevate and purify prosecution were immediately made known to just starved to death in England. "Will a Mr. Charles Spaulding of Newburyport prevented his else to procure the support or the votes of members."

"belligerents." One of the Six Hundred has truth of the report that the opposition of the family of movement calculated to elevate and purify prosecution were immediately made known to

under one responsible head.

The continued cross-examination of Gov. Tilden yesterday in the Tweed suit gave him further opportunities for explaining details of the division of plunder among the Ring thieves. The defense endeavored as unsuccessfully as before to make it appear that refuse to make any sacrifice of their own there had been at one time some affiliation pleasure or convenience to discharge the duty between Mr. Tilden and Tweed. The case of they owe as citizens to society. Each of these the plaintiff is now closed, and it is not gentlemen will, if elected, honor his office far believed that the defense has much testimony

The railway company which is constructing a tunnel through Mount St. Gothard has just concluded that the enterprise is of "universal 'importance," and therefore ought to receive subsidies from Great Britain and Belgium. This wish is not likely to be gratified, neither of those countries being directly interested in the enterprise. The company might better rely mainly on Germany for capital, since the tunnel will afford her direct communication with Switzerland and Italy.

For one who has caused much needless misery and bloodshed, Don Carlos is faring better than he deserves. The Prefect at Pau told him that his presence was undesirable, but made amends for this inhospitality by placing a special train at his disposal to convey him to the north of France, or the Spanish fronwishes to avoid. It is probable the fugitive prince will judge that both France and Spain are tired of him and that he might better do least harm.

It appears that five years ago Sir David Lange wrote letters to Earl Granville, then Foreign Minister, wherein he manifested great offense to M. de Lesseps and his co-directors, who have promptly dismissed Sir David from the post of British Agent of the Suez Canal will serve to intensify the jealousy between the British and French in regard to the future control of the Canal.

The Democrats in Congress are slow to learn the lesson of prudence. It might have been supposed that they had by this time recognized the loss in popularity which is sure to follow a display on the part of Southern members of ill feeling toward the North. But the mistake of allowing Mr. Hill of Georgia to display his well-known sentiments was again reperted yesterday, nor is it clear that Mr. Cox was very successful in retrieving the position when he replied to the speech of Mr. Hoar. The party leaders will have to take in hand such malcontents as Mr. Hill, and check their effusions, or else disayow their sentiments. Otherwise the public will begin to think that sectional antipathy at the South still exists and is favored by Northern Democrats.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS. The Republicans of Connecticut in their State Convention at Hartford fairly cleared the decks for the Presidential canvass. The work of the Convention proper was simply preliminary to the annual Spring election for State officers, the only additional business being the appointment of delegates to the National Convention. But the manifest feeling among the delegates was that the action of the Convention derived its chief importance from its relation to the Presidential canvass, which will be just about Ministry of the Interior in France. = Great suf- opening as the State campaign closes. So far as the State is concerned, the feeling was undisguised that the fortunes of the party were in an almost desperate condition. The scandals and corruption at Washington and elsewhere, the weakness and unpopularity of Grant's administration, and the low tone to which the party seemed to have fallen, had Republican vote in 1873, when the party first causes have been added disaffection in the party arising from local fends and personal ambitions and disappointments, so that at the outset of the State campaign immediately preceding the Presidential election of 1876 the prospect was of a most discouraging character. The party was disheartened, apathetic. The State seemed to be given over to the Democrats beyond the possibility of redemption. Instead of having, as three years ago, the State officers, both branches of the Legislature, two United States Senators, and three out of four members of Congress, they found the tables completely turned and the Democrats in possession of everything except one member of Congress, or, to be more exact, having everything, the one seat in Congress saved by the Republicans out of the wreck having been left vacant by the death of Representative Starkweather. In this state of affairs no one was sanguine enough to hope for anything like success from the action of yesterday's Convention. The most that could be attempted was to lift the party up out of the ruts in which it had been running so long, and by the high character of its candidates and the fitness of its platform give it again a title to public confidence and popular favor. The emergency was met by a Convention of unusual intelligence in which the desire for harmonious and wise action for the good of the party and the State was uppermost.

The ticket nominated and the platform adopted yesterday were the products of three years' experience of adversity and defeat. Our special dispatch from Hartford yesterday morning, which not only foreshadowed but actually anticipated the work of the Convention, did not state the case too strongly in saying that the ticket as a whole is far superior to any ever offered the voters of the State by any party. In this opinion, which was the general expression of the Convention, all who know the candidates named, and who are familiar with the history of political conventions and nominations in the State, will readily concur. Mr. Robinson of Hartford, the candidate for Governor; Mr. Kingsbury of Waterbury, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Gen. Francis A. Walker for Secretary of State, are three gentlemen any one of whom is amply qualified by ability, education, and training, for the highest official positions. They have none of them been concerned in what is called active politics, and probably no one of them would have consented the informers whose confessions supplied the to accept a political nomination were not the prosecution with all its most important evicircumstances of the case exceptional and peculiar. They could not fail to recognize in can judge without assistance from the Disthe general desire for their nomination trict-Attorney's office. The letter speaks for the party in a stronger and better with it to which Mr. Pierrepont should be position before the people by going out of the ranks of the professional politicians and party backs for candidates. And so from a simple sense of their duty as citizens, as formers to be still stronger? How did it hap-

which is to place the whole canal business | politics, they consented to occupy the positions they have been placed in. Whether elected or defeated they deserve the thanks of good citizens for setting so excellent an example to the large class of able and competent gentlemen, scholars, and professional men, who, having no ambition for pomore than the office can honor him. The selection of such a ticket is creditable alike to the gentlemen who consented to stand upon it and to the Convention which had the intelligence and sagacity to select them. It deserves success, and that is far better than to achieve it. Its election in April, as we have said, is not looked for by the most sanguine, except in some unforeseen emergency. It will be renominated in all probability for the election which, under the amended Constitution, takes place in November, and great confidence is felt that it will then be successful.

Not less than in the nominations did the Convention show good sense and great discretion in the resolutions adopted as a platform. They are tersely put and pointedly expressed, are pronounced and positive upon the great questions of the day, particularly upon the currency issue, and in no particular are they tier-the latter being the place of all others he hesitating or timid, or of any ambiguous or uncertain sound. They offer no evasions, no verbal tricks, and suggest no concealments nor doubts, but are as frank, outspoken, and direct as lansettle in England, where, at all events, he can guage can make them. There is in them a notable absence of the timidity of power and the fear of offending the majesty of the President which led last year's Convention into such a tangle of crookedness. Praise was given Bristow and Jewell because they dezeal for British interests in the Suez Canal. serve it, and there the business stopped; These documents, indiscreetly made public by there was no idle complimenting of the British Foreign Office, have given deep officials for the sake of being agreeable. It was, taken all in all, a good day's work for Connecticut Republicans, and puts the party in a first-rate position for the Presidential elec-Company. Occurring just now, this incident tion. Both parties have so far done admirably, and the people of the State, irrespective of party, may congratulate themselves upon the prospect in any event of having an able and honest State Administration.

> MR. PIERREPONT BEGS TO BE EXCUSED. The House of Representatives fairly laid itself open to be snubbed when it passed Mr. Lord's resolution calling upon the Attorney-General to explain his letter "alleged to be in "contravention of the long-established rule "relating to the testimony of accomplices in "criminal actions." Mr. Pierrepont was not bound efficially to know what the House referred to, or to take notice, as Attorney-General, of "allegations" made by what the Administration is accustomed to regard as a reckless, venal, and diabolical newspaper press. It was the most natural thing in the world for him to say that he was not conscious of having written any such letter as the House described; and indeed we do not see how he could have done otherwise with due respect to himself and to the dignity of his office. Hence the House got neither more nor less than it deserved when Mr. Pierrepont returned the following answer to the resolution:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1876.

To the Hon. the House of Representatives : I am in receipt of the following resolution of the House namely: "Feb. 21, 1876. On motion of Mr. Lord, "Resolved, That the Attorney-General be required to pose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates

inform the House by what authority and for what puralleged to be in contravention of the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal

To which, in reply, I have the honor to suggest that the resolution must have been introduced under misappre asion. No instructions have been given by the ney-General to his subordinates in contravention of any rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions, and no instructions that had any such purpose or intent, nor any instructions to which any such considerable influence in bringing down the purpose could be fairly attributed. The only specific instructions which have been given on the subject are those began to lose its grip; and to these general in certain districts where whisky frauds are being proseproval of arrangements made to use the testimony of acemplices. As these arrangements and instructions relate to matters in progress, the House will readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating propriety of withholding special income in the former to add that in no instance since I have been Attorney-General has there been a proposition of any subordinate of mine relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions which has not met my prompt and cordial same tion. I have the honor to remain, yours very obediently.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney-General.

This communication does not abound with interesting information, but it may serve a useful purpose in teaching a raw House of Representatives that certain rules of decorum must be observed in the transaction of business between Congress and the heads of the Executive Departments.

The fact remains however that Mr. Pierre pont wrote a letter of instructions to the Dis triet-Attorneys of St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwankee which needs explanation, and lest there should be any further difficulty in identifying it we reprint it for the benefit of the next member of Congress who undertakes to draft a resolution of inquiry:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, {
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1876.}

The Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States District-Attorney, St.

Sir: My attention has been called to a number of news papers, stating that there would be no further prosecution against many guilty persons who confessed it crimes in St. Louis, Chleago, and Milwaukee. I cannot believe this to be true; but as the assertion has been made that so many guilty persons are to remain unpun ished I have forwarded a letter to each of these cities to inform each District-Attorney of the fact.

I know that many rumers find credence in these times of excitement, and trust that your sound judgment will event any wrong, and anything that might look like avoring or protecting men who have defrauded the Government. It is the repeatedly expressed wish of the President that no guilty man should escape. I am not ware that any of the officials charged with the execu tion of the laws contemplate to favor or protect any of the accused, and even the appearance of such favorable treatment should be carefully avoided.

I write this as a matter of caution, for I am determined to have these prosecutions so conducted that, when they are over, the honest judgment of the honest men of the untry, which generally never falls to bit the right, will that no one has been muliciously prosecuted; that no one has escaped through favoritism or partiality, and that no guilty person who has either been convicted or who has confessed his quilt was left unpunished.

EDWARDS PIERRIPONT, Attorney-General. It will not be worth while to ask Mr. Pierreont whether he meant by this extraordinary letter to "discourage witnesses," for of course he will say No. What effect the publication of such a letter would be likely to have upon dence in these cases Congress and the public earnest and sincere effort to put itself. But there are some questions connected pressed for a reply. Is it true that it was written by order of the President, and that the President wished the threat against in-

Gen. Babcock's counsel and published by them for the information of all parties concerned? And finally, by what authority did Mr. Pierrepont interfere at all in the management of a prosecution which the law commits to the care of the Secretary of the Treasury? These are serious points. litical honors and no taste for political life, Nobody cares now for their bearing on the case of Gen. Babcock, for the country is glad that he got off, and is not disposed to be suspicious of improper influences in securing his acquittal. But there is no room to doubt that during the past six or seven weeks of these revenue suits two of the Federal departments have been playing at cross purposes, and we have witnessed the astonishing spectacle of the United States Government trying to defeat a prosecution brought in its name by its own officers against persons indicted for defrauding the revenue. That is the scandal which demands the attention of the House of Representatives, and we trust that the Judiciary Committee, to which it has been referred, will succeed in throwing some light upon it.

MR. LYON'S STORY.

The remarkable story of Mr. James E. Lyon, rehearsed before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is not altogether new. So far as it relates to his complicated transactions with Messrs. Park and Stewart it is in the nature of ex-parte testimony, the evidence offered by a plaintiff in his own case, of which we have no means as yet of testing the truth. But it has not been contradicted, and in a great many particulars it is fully confirmed by what we know from other sources. Moreover, his narrative of the sale of the Emma Mine in London, and of the transactions which grew out of it, is so strictly in accordance with ascertained facts that the public will naturally be disposed to believe all the rest of his story. The English stockholders have already ascertained by an investigation in London that the sums which Mr. Lyon mentions as having been given to Messrs. Albert Grant, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and others, to get the use of their names and influence, were really paid to those persons.

With regard to Gen. Schenck, Mr Lyon makes a charge which must be promptly and thoroughly sifted. He asserts that Schenck did not even give his note for the shares which he received from Park until Mr. Blair's resolution of inquiry had been brought into Congress, and then the note was given and antedated merely as a blind. If this statement should prove true, Gen. Schenck's disgrace is complete and irremediable. We trust the Committee will look into it without delay.

THE PILLOW MULES.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow advertises himself as the typical Patriot Soldier. "All my long and 'eventful life," he says, "I have stood up, with a stout heart, and manfully combatted the trials and tried to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. Chiefest among these I have held the duties and responsibilities of the Patriot Soldier." But the way of the Patriot Soldier is hard. If any one doubts it, let him read the touching story of the Pillow mules which the General tells in our columns this morning.

In May, 1861, Gen. Pillow took command of the Army of Tennessee. The troops were unarmed and there were no munitions of war in the State. Hence, to use his own ponderous expression, he was compelled to establish cannon founderies, a factory to manufacture and alter guns, and to fabricate sabers." These founderies had to be fed with coal. The agents of a Pittsburgh firm had a large stock of coal in Memphis. He paid for it, he says, so long as he had money at command, and then apprehending that the supply would soon be exhausted, he made a virtue of necessity and seized what was left as the property of public enemies of the State. Retributive Justice did not lag far behind. During the following Summer the Federal troops took possession of Gen. Pillow's four plantations near Helena, Ark., and drove off his mules to St. Louis. There were two manufactures, and agriculture, in all the nations of hundred and thirty-five of them. able-bodied and well-trained. Splendid mules! Even now the Patriot Soldier cannot repress his enthusiasm for those mules, but in his petition to Congress "points with pride" their record. "The teams," he says, "were so fine as to attract public attention, and were known in St. Louis and to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department as the Pillow mules."

After the close of the war suits were brought for the coal which he had seized in Memphis. He pleaded the rights of a belligerent, but the Courts decided against him and the Legislature declined to sustain the defense. His Arkansas estate, which had once been worth \$2,000,000, had been forfeited during the war, and with the judgments in these coal eases hanging over him he was driven into bankruptcy. He is reduced to beggary in his old age. "Gaunt poverty," he says, "stares 'me in the face, and the conviction is forced upon me that I have lived too long." In his extremity he appeals to Congress to pay him for his mules.

It is the appeal of the oldest living officer of the regular army and "the only Major-General who served in the Mexican war who still survives." He admits that the Government could not undertake to pay for all the property that was confiscated during the war, but insists that it can afford to pay for the mules taken from the cotton-fields of all the Major-Generals who served it faithfully in any foreign war. In a word, the Government ought to pay for Major-General Pillow's two hundred and thirty-five mules. "If the natural father," he adds, "could forgive his prodigal son, cannot a Paternal Government in pardoning the offending soldier restore to him that which is his by natural right?" If the fatted calf were killed for the prodigal, why should not the Pillow nules be restored to the Patriot Soldier? "More especially when those mules have been kept in a body and not judicially condemned until peace was restored and the offender was granted a full pardon."

Blind Belisarius, begging pennies by the roadside after forty years' service, is one of the sublime figures of history. Gibbon, who had a mania for killing traditions, has condemned it as the idle fable of a rhyming monk, but mankind have clung to the legend as the most pathetic example of the vicissitudes of fortune and the ingratitude of nations. But somehow Gen. Pillow, reciting his coal bills and mourning for his mules, does not remind us of Belisarius.

The heroes of our civil war are the common heritage of a reunited North and South. If the soldier's heart and soul went with his sword, it matters less whether the uniform was blue or gray. Lee and Stonewall Jackson belong to the North as well as the South. But jackals are not lions; and neither North nor South wastes sympathy upon the "unwilling

"like reproach," exclaims the Patriot Soldier, be allowed to rest on the great American "Republic?" And the man who presents this piteous appeal is "the only Major-General who 'served in the Mexican war who still survives." True. But don't pay for those mules just yet.

THE HEAVENLY MAID IN THE SENATE. The recent debate in the Senate on the West Point appropriations was lively if not harmonious. The House thought \$2,496 worth of music enough for the School; the Senate Committee did not see how the institution could be sustained without an expenditure of \$14,880 for 40 performers of marches and quicksteps. Upon this ensued a sufficiency of that easy banter which passes for discussion, Mr. Logan coming out strong as the champion of music, as well as of "poetry." Did gentlemen wish to drive both these out of the country? What would foreigners say of us if at the Centennial Exhibition the Government should not have a single band? Moreover, it was impossible to make good soldiers without good music, and it was a well-known fact that unless tunes were constantly played to them troops would desert. Had not Senator Bogy, who opposed a \$14,880 band, discovered that "in his reading?"

Then up rose Senator Bogy and said that he had discovered nothing of the kind. It is pretty evident that Mr. Bogy (in spite of his name) is not musical. Of what use was it to have men play French horns and German horns and Irish bag-pipes at West Point? [Laughter, of course.] But Mr. Bogy went after all the other delicacies and superfluities and elegancies in the same Spartan style. He objected to making "the mass of the people" pay for "delightful soirées and magnificent "balls" all "surrounded by ravishing music," which was certainly a figurative way of putting

it. The musical tactics at West Point must be peculiar, and the use of the band to "sur-'round" anything is a maneuver of which we now hear for the first time. The humor of this entertaining debate is speedily disposed Mr. Logan said the Democracy "did not "desire bands. They were in no need of "wind instruments." [Laughter.] And Mr. Bogy retorted that "Democrats were not given "to blowing their own horns." [More laughter.] Thus easily is the gravity of potent and reverend Senators disturbed!

We remember an old Joe about a member of Congress who opposed a bill for "organ-'izing" the army because drums and fifes were enough without organs. The economical Mr. Bogy thinks the spirit-stirring and ear-piercing instruments enough without French and German horns and Irish bag-pipes. We agree with him as to the latter. They are not in the least "ravishing." If there is any appropriation in the West Point bill for bag-pipes, we are for taking it out.

There appear to be still a good many people who

have no very clear idea of the nature and object of the Centennial Exhibition. Some think that a collection of relics will be the most prominent feature, and with this view kindly offer to contribute the chair that Gen. So-and-so of the Revolutionary Army once sat upon, or the wig worn by one of the Signers of the Declaration. Others imagine that the show is to be a collection of curiosities and monstrosities, ewhat more extensive of course than Barnum's old Museum, but much in the same style. One man writes to the Commission that he has caught a remarkably fine eagle, which he will sell for a reasonable price; another that he would like to exhibit a big ox in a prominent place in the main building, and another (he lives Tennessee) that he has a boy who is deformed in a fearful and wonderful way, and that he will bring him on if all expenses are paid. It keeps a clerk busy, we are told, to decline with thanks these extraordinary contributions. The local papers are, to some extent, responsible for such singular misconceptions. They are constantly printing statements that this, that, or the other relic, novelty, overgrowth, or malformation is to be "sent to the Centennial." At the risk of repeating what every intelligent person might be expected by this time to understand, we will say that the celebration is not to be a curiosity shop, and that it is intended to illustrate the best phases and highest existing development of art, education, science, invention,

the earth. Whatever influence the enthusiasm awakened by the Centennial year may exert upon the national habits and character, it now appears tolerably certain that people are not to be lifted out of the old ruts of politics. All the fine talk in the newspapers about the desirability of a Centennial candidate for the Presidency, who would soar far above the narrow limits of party and sail into office on a gale of patriotic huzzas, does not seem to have made the dightest impression on the public mind. In New-Hampshire, where the opening skirmish of the Presidential fight is now in progress, people are buckling down to party work in exactly the old fashion, and in the conventions recently hold out West there was not a trace of any new element born of the great anniversary year. The mistake made by those who counted upon Centennialism" as a potent influence in the coming anvass was that they expected it to act too soon The average American takes time to reflect before throwing up his hat. No doubt the Philadelphia Fair, the countless local celebrations, and the Fourth-of-July oratory will by midsummer work the country up into a fever of patriotism, but by that time the President-makers will have done their work. The party tickets will be in the field, the party organizations will be perfected, and all that emains will be for people to fall into line on one side or the other. A new movement will not be possible unless both National Conventions make the most egregious and suicidal blunders.

# PERSONAL.

Ex-President Thiers's health is excellent, and the rumor that he was suffering from bronchitis is incor-

Cardinal McCloskey has bought, it is reorted, the country residence built by the late Le Grand ockwood at Norwalk, with the intention of making it a

Ex-Senator Nye's family are said to be in destitute circumstances. He is still in the Flatbush Asylum, while his son and daughter are seeking employ-ment in the departments at Washington.

Mr. William Warren, the comedian, met with an accident while performing in "A Cup of Tea" in Bos-ton on Saturday evening. Starting from the foot lights, he ran toward the rear exit, but just before reaching it something snapped in the calf of his leg, which nearly brought him to the door. The limb was bathed in liniment and him to the floor. The limb was bathed in limiment and he continued through this and a second play which was upon the bills for the evening, but could use only one limb. Many of the auditors thought his limping only an affectation. When the curtain dropped the convedian was entirely helpless, and had to be conveyed to his home. A surgeon was called and pronounced the injury the fracture of a minor muscle in the calf of the leg, which would heal in a few days. Mr. Warren is otherwise in perfect health, and while at rest out of pain. He hopes to appear again in about a week.

There is a prevalent belief that students of the physical sciences are not in general very devout. But Prof. Lactis-a well-known chemist of this cityhas long held a prominent pew in one of our finest metropolitan churches. Recently some friends from a neighboring city were visiting his family and staid over Sunday. At his invitation, and with the Professor at the Sunday. At his invitation, and with the Professor at the head of the party, they attended church. He walked with them gravely up the aisle, opened his pew door, and stepped aside for them to enter. Suddenly the white-haired secton, hurrying up, barred the way. "Sir!" said he, in auxious tones, "perhaps y u are not aware; this pew belongs to Prof. Lactis." Of course a few words settled the juestion of identity, but the Professor's friends have their doubts about the frequency of his attendance in the sanctuary.

A writer in The Boston Traveller denies the

marriage with Miss Charlotte Cushman. He says: press was led into this error by some one who did not know all the facts. It is not now necessary to say man know all the facts. It is not now necessary to say more upon that point, but about the time the engagement was broken Charley Spaulding, as he was familiarly called, went home, as he and all who knew him realized, to die. This was before Miss Cushman went upon the stage, when she was seriously thinking of doing so, being then at the age of seventeen years, young Spaulding, feeling he should never see her again in this world, wrote her a letter in which were the prophetic words—'You will go to the public, and I to the grave!' How true! Poor Charley has slept almost half a century in the silent graveyard, almost, but not quite, forgotten, while she of whom he wrote so truy, has stirred the world by use wonderful powers. And now she too sleeps in the grave, resting from her labors."

Walt Whitman, in his forthcoming book, thus describes the scene in the theater at Washington after Lincoln was shot: "A moment's hush, incredulousscream—the cry of murder—Mrs. Lincoln leaning out of the box, with ashy cheeks and lips, with involuntary cry, pointing to the retreating figure: 'He has killed the President.' And still a moment's strange, incredulous suspense—and then the deluge!—then that mixture of horror, noises, uncertainty-(the sound, somewhere back, of a horse's hoofs clattering with speed)-the people burst through chairs and rallings, and break them up-that noise adds to the queerness of the scene-there is inexnoise adds to the queerness of the scene—there is hex-tricable confusion and terror—women faint—quite feeble persons fall, and are trampled on—many cries of agony are heard—the broad stage suddenly fills to suffocation with a dense and motley crowd, like some herrible car-nival—the andience rush generally upon it—at least the strong men do—the actors and actresses are still there in their play costumes and panned faces, with mortal fright showing through the rouge, some trembling, some in tears—the screams and calls, con used taik—redoubled, fright showing through the rouge, some trembling, some in tears—the screams and calls, con used talk—redoubled, trebled—two or three manage to pass up water from the stage to the President's box—others try to clamber up—&c., &c., &c. And in the mid-\* of that night pandemonium of senseless hate, infuriated soldlers, the audience, and the crowd—the stage, and all its actors and actresses, its paint pots, spangles, and gaslights—the life blood from those veins, the beat and sweetest of the land, drips slowly down, and death's ooze already begins its little bubbles on the lips."

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The rag baby has been decidedly subdued since that set back in Connecticut.

Secretary Bristow has written a letter to Collector James F. Casey, saying that he knows of no evidence involving the latter in whisky frauds in New-

Minister Orth has responded by cable as follows to the aunouncement that he was nominated for Governor of Indiana: "The nomination by the Republi-cans of Indiana is thankfully accepted."

The Louisiana delegation to the National Democratic Convention is said to be in favor of Senator Bayard for the Presidency. This fact is cruelly an nounced in the New-Orleans papers when Gov. Hendricks is in that city speaking beautifully about agricul-

The country seems to be profoundly moved by the deep plety exhibited by Messrs, Hugh J. Hastings, "Decoy" Bliss, "Boss" Shepherd, and others, in their reoldings at the acquittel of Gen. Babcock. The unusual display is attributed to the influence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The impression is abroad that Gov. Tilden is not so dead as he might be as a Presidential candidate. His opponents instead of ridiculing his candidacy are beginning to issue selemn warnings that he is very "aly." and that though silent he is doing an amount of work that will astonish somebody by and by.

The President has declined to improve another excellent opportunity to put the third-term spook out of sight forever. The Ohio Republican Executive Committee, desiring an authoritative utterance of sentiments which the President is so often reported as expressing in private conversation, wrote to him, asking politely for his attitude on the third-term question. They have received no answer yet, and are taking no bets that they will never receive one. Probably the opinion at the White House on the subject is that so impertment a communication is most fitly treated with contemptuous silence.

Mr. E. A. Storrs, Gen. Babcock's senior counsel in the late trial, does not believe that his client will insist on the resumption of the military investigation He said to a reporter of The Chicago Tribune: "Gen. abcock said nothing to me about it, and I am sure that if he had entertained the idea for one moment, he would have communicated with me on the subject. What good would it do, anyhow! He has been honorably and fully acquitted, and what would be the use in going through the evidence again. Gen. Babcock has a mass of documentary and other evidence in his favor, which was ruled out in compliance with the objections of counsel for the prosecution. Some day Gen. Babcock may conclude to present these to the public through the medium of the press in the shape of an open letter, but this is a matter for future consideration."

Senator Bruce is busy writing letters in explanation of that disloyal speech of his against the purity and honor of the average carpet-bagger. Here is an extract from one of them : "Of course I cannot co - prehend the motives of those who are endeavoring to make them selves and neighbors indignant over my remarks lately in Executive session of the Senate. I am not permitted, seing under the injunction of secreey, to divulge what was done or said on that occasion. Suffice it that I have ot, nor do I ever expect to 'go ove to the Democrats.' I shall soon take occasion in open session of the Senate to give my views of the situation from my standpoint. I will not belittle myself so fer as to give expression to the fear many have expressed to me that my own people will generally condemn remarks made by me on the occa-sion referred to before they know their purport. God knows one in my place has enough to bear without the weight of such a curse."

Senator Jones of Nevada is in favor of re-

sumption in silver, and is preparing two bills to carry out his ideas. The points of these, as he gave them to a cor respondent of The Chicago Tribune are as follows: first provides for the coinage of a silver dollar of a standard which will raise it from the present scale-which is, as compared with gold, 14.95 to 1-to about 16 to 1, which shall be a legal tender to the amount of \$50, except for duties on imports and interest on the pubdebt. The second provides that, upon deposit at the Treasury or sub-Treasury of silver certificates of deposit shall be issued therefor at the standard fixed. These certificates shall be issued for not less than \$10 each, and shall be a legal tender, except for duties on import- and interest on the public debt. In short, they will be United States silvertender notes, representing the precise amount of bullion on deposit for coinage. The bill further provides for nthly sales of Government bonds, say \$3,000,000, for gold, to be applied in the purchase of silver bullion to be coined into dollars, for the greenbacks; or, if greenbacks can be purchased cheaper, in the purchase of greenbacks direct. In other words, to the silver dollar as the standard of the greenbackthe silver dollar being not that now coined, but that of the value prescribed by Senator Jones's billas he contemplates, in the ratio to gold of 1 to 16." As for the objection that this plan still leaves our currency below the world's standard of value, the Senator argues; "Silver has an intrinsic value, while the green argues: "Silver has an intrinsic value, while the green-back depends wholly upon credit. Outside the United States the greenback does not circulate; but London pays gold for our silver. Besides, silver is the currency of not less than 500,000,000 of people in the Indies, upon which England, seeking to grasp the vast undeveloped trade of that country, has failed to force the gold-standard. France, Spain, Reighne, and Russia are hestating about the demonstration of silver. Why is it not time that this country, with its 45,000,000 population, its vast resources, its surplus for export, which the world can't do without—its mines—why should not the United States set the example, and instead of copying after Great Britain, resume on the double standard? It would have a powerful influence upon the nations now heaftating about it, to maintain the double standard."

# PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Tilden does not mean to lose his grip on the position he now holds. If the St. Louis Convention rejects him, as it probably will, he will insist upon a re-nomination for Governor, and undoubtedly obtain it.— [Albany Express (Rep.)

Whenever Grant is reported as having made up his mind to do a good thing the organs give him a vast deal of credit for his virtuous intentions, but it gen-erally turns out that he doesn't intend to do anything of the kind.—[Boston Globe (Ind.)

As the sickle of time wrestles along among he Presidential candidates, if very much looks as though immy Blaine, all the way from Maine, will be the sur rivor of the harvest and the nominee by acclamation of the Cincinnati Convention.—[Lincoln (Neb.) Journal

It is our deliberate opinion that, with Blaine It is our deliberate opinion that, will braine and Thurman in the field, Taurman would get a rousing majority of the electoral votes. But Thurman is, in our opinion, the only man who can be sure of carrying the flag to victory. His nomination is, in our opinion, the only key to the situation.—[Atlanta Courier (Dem.)

The selection of St. Louis as the place for

holding the National Convention has no particular sig-nificance. It does not mean Hendricks nor anybody else The voice of the party at large will rule, and no sectional feeling will rise in the deliberations. The selection will be made irrespective of anything but qualification and principle.—(Milwaukee News (Dem.)

#### MR. ROBERTS ON MEMPHIS-EL PASO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Certain statements of testimony said to have been given by Gen. Fremont before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having been made public, I deem it proper to state that I have never made any contract with Gen. Fremont respecting the purchase of his Memphis-El Paso or Transcontinental Railroad; that I have never authorized him or any one